deal letter. We struggled that we might see those rights extered; but the whole people were not interested in them, and although they were constitutional rights, they them, and although they were constitutional rights, they them, and although they were constitutional rights, they are restricted in another public operations; I make these observations because it is a public operation. These rights were restricted in another times, as its a particular class of times, as its a particular class of these. They did not belong to the Mararandone, who came from Asia, but they belonged to the Mararandone, who came from Asia, but they belonged to the Mararandone, who came from Asia, but they belonged to the Mararandone, who came from Asia, but they belonged to the transitions and to others, whatever their race or their extending a Bat the nobles were all that were printinged it was one approximately and another set in the old constitution. I was one of those publishers delawer, yet left that that class which was cone of a handful, could

andre. I have that A datria was an eventy to these rights, people, I have that A datria was an eventy to these rights, was the covery was a man of the House of Haysburg where the throne of Hungary. But was opposed to every site plee of freedom, and to all popular rights. We say that for one class only to be intered on these rights was had court, and we wished to make them a boundate were and took and the old rights, by one which should give a common and ministers right to all men to vote, without retarding the took people and which they pray the state of the form of the say that we established a system of universal suffrage, of equality in representation, a just share in traction for the saport of the State, affectably in the benefits of public education, and in all those blessings which are desired from the freedom of a free people. Excuse me, gonitemen for taking up so much of the Deputation—We are highly gratified.

Kounth continued: I came not to seek an asylum or a home among you. As for the future fubull devote my diff to the resurrection of my not be provided in the surface of the her sources go rights and the following the work of trants and despots, in present for her her sources go rights and the fordinamental rights which belong to every nations. Should providence assent as a blace is the accomplishment of these great designs, I will take care that they shall receive no mijory ments and an accomplishment of these great designs, I will take care that they shall receive no mijory ments and an accomplishment of these great designs, I will take care that they shall receive no mijory ments are not as the same time, and I had not shall be not the before a providence assent a will be a care of the providence which is also as the same time, and I had not shall a shall be not the same time, and I had not have a shall be not have a shall be shall be not the bedienes to make the providence with the same position appears to the ministry operations because I feared direction of the ministry operations because I f and to dispose of his own affairs as best may please himself, and upon this principle your institutions are founded. Unless you alter your institutions, what power or right has any other nation on carith to inforfere. I could write a look on this subject, and take all the words foun the writings of your eminent mer, from your Declaration of Independence, the Messagus of your Frendletis, the instructions to your Ministers at foreign courts, all of whom recognize this great principle. I ask you what we would if they have no principle in them? Why, they are immediately violated; and words have effas been violated in the profection of nations. I should like to see there great States recognize all propies an ations, who struggle for their librity; and interest themselves in maintening the inferiod likes of humanity, as well as the miserial laws of solvividual nations. I should like to see your own less. I should like them to feel bound to preserve the resurrably of nations, as a member of the great family of nations, and not allow the law to be broken. Here I take my ground, on the vide of law. I do not want you to arm yourselves to fight for us—we will light for any selves, if you will great us far play. (Cheers I) We want you take the same ground your forefahers did, when your minent coloniar rose and said they would be free; and like they did when the struggles took place in Mexico and like they did when the struggles took place in Mexico and the fiver did when the struggles took place in Mexico and the fiver did when the struggles took place in Mexico and the fiver did when the struggles took place in Mexico and the fiver did when the struggles took place in Mexico and the fiver did when the struggles took place in Mexico and the fiver did when the struggles took place in Mexico and the fiver did when the struggles took place in Mexico and the fiver did when the struggles took place in Mexico and the fiver did when the proposed took and thumanity. I have any of the proposed of the world was the same as in anothe

cheered, and after bowing to the deputation it re-

After the delivery of the speech, Chief Justice Legrand introduced to Governor Kossuth several citizens of the State of Florida, at present in this City, and among them Dr. John C. Calhoun, (a son of the great Carolinian) and J. H. McIntosh Madisen, Esq., of that State, who had been selected by a number of those citizens to deliver Governor Kossuth the following address in their behalf.

GOVERNOR KOSSUTH A number of the citizens of the

of the great Carolinian) and J. H. McIntosh Madien, Esq., of that State, who had been selected by a number of those of thoses to deliver Governor Kosuth the following address in their behalf.

Governor Kossuth: A number of the citizens of the State of Florida, whose privilege it has been, while visit, the following address in their behalf. Governor Kossuth: A number of the citizens of the State of Florida, whose privilege it has been, while visit, at this City, to witness the roception you have received, the assigned to us, the honorable and grateful office of three and the political distance of the republican confederacy that guest of the people of this extention from the success of their even institutions from the state, at the positical duties of the people of these States, at the preservation of their even institutions from the entitle of the political duties of constitutional republican reads. You have shown that you trule understand the talisman that is to keep this great right secure. It is the cardinal prisciple of distanct and independent boal reamments, by which each community can reverse itself, that must be maintained; and then by the confederacy own is the cause of self grown ment, their sympathy, their moral and, as far as may be benefited whose in the old world, who are stringling to break technical of exposition and to exhibit and governments hased in constitutional epublican guarantees an ed to their constitutional epublican guarantees an ed to their constitutional epublican guarantees and of the morality religion. That duties a parantees are edded in constitutional epublican guarantees and of the morality religion. The following private principle of free trade, yields to the mainty and the submittee of the soul about not in vias. We recognize in you, Governor Kossan, the foremant advocate of these great decrines in the of world. As such, we hall you and bid you welcome, the mergen of the trade and understand the post of the Russian learn, or the small of the Assartance of the soul and practica

This address was received with great applause,

American people. Accept my thanks, and may find blass you in your efforts in the cause of the upo exact nations, and in the cause of Coassitutional freed in throughout the

The visitors then retired and the public receptions closed for the day. The rooms were soon cleared, and Gov. Kossuth was left in comparative quiet after four hours of immense labor.

Early in the morning M. Kossuth sent for the

Early in the morning M. Kossuth sent for the Precents of Henry Clas, probably with reference to his own speech to night. During the day, a large number of letters, dispatches, cards, &c., were received, with requests for all sorts of things from all sorts of people. They were handed over to M. Lemmi, his private secretary.

The Board of Education last night, E. C. Beacauct, the Freedent, alluded to the arrival of the distinguished cuest. Koesuth among us, and the propriety of exhibiting the respect of the Board to wards him. &c.

Gov. Bradish, Commissioner, offered the following resolution.

Gov. Bracish, committee of five members be appointed to express to M. Kossuth the sympathy of this floard with him in his memories of the past and his hops of the future; and tomake suitable arrangements to present to him the respect of the Board, and their sense of the connection of sepular education with the progress of civil and religious obserty.

iterty.
Adopted and Commissioners Bradish, Nicoll,

Hillstricts Madyan: A hauve of the retunated Pasima, the most important spot on the globe, from its geographical position, feels pride, horby and satisfaction, in addressing the prominent leader of the brave Hungarians.

A countryman of the Washington, the Kossuth and Napoleon of South America, the great Biolivar, of that extraordinary genius that from the banks of the Oromoco, went planting the palm of liberty to the Argentine hights of Potos, destroying forever the Spanish dominion on the cloridan plants of Argoniche, who created three Republics and gave freedom to ten millions of men that were before lives—a countryman, I repeat, of that wonderfel warrier presents his respects to the great Magyar, and congratuites the Washington, the Solivar, and Napoleon of Hungary, for his arrival in the land of freedom and of liberty, which words are synymous with the name or Kossuth.

Your social and democratic principles, identified with those of North and South America, have met general symmathy in the New World. Your indefatigable exertions for the liberty of your cauntry, your miditary taleats and political tact, your devotedness for civil and religious liberty, equality and frateraty, have made your fame. like that of Washington and Napoleon, pass the bridge of both hemispheres, and, finding eche on the shores of the Pasific Ocean, has gone along the mighty Andes through the empresof the facas, to die on the confines of the Fantagonian regions.

If your efforts were not successful in former days, from unfortune curcumstances, the Almighty, who favors the just cause, will, in future, I hope, second your steps, and then your mission will be fulfilled, because the desiry of nations is written in the great book, and must be accomplished.

I felicitate you, great Magyar, for having met your followers in arms, in the hospitaled had of Washington, among these enterprising and generous people, in this home of foreigness; and whyte himself of the foreigness of the fame, which is the material work of the foreigness of the fam

curs, when a large military representation will be in attendance. The Newark military have re-ceived an invitation to be present, and a meeting of the citizens of Trenton will be held this evening to

ceived an invitation to be present, and a meeting of the citizens of Trenton will be held this evening to consider the matter.

We learn from The Mercury that a large meeting of the citizens of Newark, N. J., was held last evening, to express sympathy for the cause of liungary. Resolutions were adopted, disarowing any assertion "that the nation as such should directly interfere with foreign politics," but holding "that the country owes it to herself and to the free principles to which she owes her greatness, to stand forth the proclaimed friend of the oppressed, the enemy of the oppressor, ready to welcome the attainment of liberty by all who are able and fit to be free." The Mayor of the City, James S Quimby, Gen. John S. Darcy, ex-Chief-Justice Hornblower, Col. Alvin Hedden, Col. A. C. M. Pennington, F. T. Frelinghiysen, Esq., Hon. Wm. Wright, Chanceller O. S. Malstead, Col. Isaac Baldwin, Gen. James Miller, John S. Bephens, Archer Gifford, and Elias Van Arsdale, Esqis, were deputed to wait upon M. Kossuth and tender him the hospitalities of Newark.

Kossuth in Philadelphia.

The Committee of the City Councils, deputed to visit New York and invite Kossuth to accept the hospitalities of Philadelphia, have returned, and state that the illustrious Hungarian may be expected here to ward the close of the next week. They are getting up a grand Kossuth Banquet there.

The Dinner to be given to Kossuta by by the City will commence at 6 o'clock this evening at the Irving House.

Yesterday morning a large crowd of persons assembled in front of the Irving House and expressed their disapprobation at the appearance of the British flag, which had been flying in conjunc-tion with the American, Hungarian and Turkish ensigns since the arrival of Kossuth. Word was sent to Mr. Howard that the English flag was odious in the eyes of the crowd, and soon after a threat was sent that if it was not taken down instanter they (the people assembled) would take it down themselves. Mr Howard had sent a man to take in the fiag, on the first hint, and the excitement was soon over. We are not informed of the reason why this flag was so singularly obnoxious, but the promptness with which Mr. Howard accommodated the people was probably the means of preventing a serious out-

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner Hanover and Beaver etc

Virginia Election. Nonvolk, Wednesday, Dec. 10,

In this city, at the close of the poll, Summers, Whig, tor Governor, had 93 majority.

Elizabeth City and County-Summers' majority . 3 Southampton-Ditto, reported..... Isle of Wight-Johnson's majority 409

Returns from 17 Counties show an Opposition gain on General Taylor's vote, of 1,450. No doubt Johnson is elected.

XXXIId CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10 The teading of the Journal was concluded at 12 clock. A Message was received from the House unnounc

A Message was received from the House announcing the appointment of Joint Committees on Library and Printing, and the election of Chaplaia.

A large number of private petitions were presented, and the numerous petitions on file were withdrawn and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Mason, of Va., gave notice of a bill for amending the laws for the payment of invalid pensions.

Mr. Mason, of Va, gave notice of a bill for amending the laws for the payment of invalid pensions.

Mr. Hale gave notice of a bill to increase the salary of the Judge of the District of New-Hampshire.

Mr. Walker, of Wis, gave notice of a bill, granting land for the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Mr. Dodde, of Wis, gave notice of a bill granting land in aid of a radroad in that State, from Milwaukee to the Mississippi River.

Mr. Gever, of Mo, gave notice of similar bills in aid of radroads in Missouri.

Mr. Fish, of New-York, presented petitions from the Assistant Marshals in New-York, asking additional compensation for services in taking the Census, and all petitions of a like purpose presented at the last Session.

the last Session.

Mr. CLEMENS introduced a bill granting land for relifond in Alabama.

a railroad in Alabama.

Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the joint resolution making

Lands, reported back the joint resolution making lard warrants assignable.

The motion of Mr. Seward for a joint resolution of welcome to Kossuth was taken up, and Mr. Sunner of Mass. said. Mr. President, words are sometimes things, and I cannot disguise from myself that the resolution in honor of Louis Kossuth, now pending before the Senate, when finally passed, will be an act of no mean significance in the history of our country. The Senator from Georgia was right when he said that it was no unmeaning compliment, beyond its immediate welcome to an was right when he said that it was no unmeasing compliment, beyond its immediate welcome to an illustrious stranger. It will help to combine and di-rect the sentiments of our people everywhere. It will inspire all in other hands who are engaged in the contest for freedom. It will challenge the dis-turbed attention of despots. It will become a prece-

dest in the thick coming events of the fature, whose dent in the thick coming events of the fature, whose import noe will grow with the growing might of the Republic. In this view, it becomes us to consider well what we do, and to understand the ground of our conduct. For myself, I am prepared to rate for this Resolution, without amendment or condition of any kind, and on reasons which seem to me very obvious and conclusive. In assigning these, I will be brief, and let me say that, nowice as I am in this scene, and in all legislative halls, nothing but my strong interest in the question could prompt me thus early to minge in these debates.

The case seems to require a statement rather than

brief, and let me say that, novice as I am in this scene, and in all legislat we shalls, nothing but my strone interest in the question could prompt me thus early to mingle in these debates.

The case seems to require a statement rather than in argument. As I understand the matter, the last congress requested the Press legt to authorize the enaloyment of one of our public vessels to re-cise and convey Louis Kessurn to the United States. That honorable service was performed, under the express direction of the President, and in pursuance of the vote of Congress, by one of the best appointed ships in our navy- the steam frigate Mississipot. Far away from our country, in foreign waters, in the currents of the Bosphorus, the ungariau Chief, passing from his Turkish exile, first came under the protection of our national flag, and for the first time in his life rested beneath the ensign of an unquestioned Republic. From that moowen the became our guest. The Republic which thus far he had seen only in a delightful dream or vision, was now his host, and though this relation was interrupted for a few weeks by his wise and brilliant visit to England, yet its duties and picture of the protection of confidently submit, not yet ended. The liberated exile is now at our gates. Sir, we cannot do things by halves, and the hospitality thus under the auspices of Congress began, must, under the auspices of Congress began, must, under the auspices of Congress began, must, under the suspices of Congress began, must, under the suspices of turn its back upon him. But I join in this welcome, not merely because it is essential to complete and crown the work of the people are already open to receive him—Congress cannot turn its back upon him. But I join in this welcome, in marchial the deserves it, as the early, constant and incorruptible champion of the liberal cause in Hungary, who, while yet a young man, with unconscious power, girded him ethic, the carnot in the deserves it, by the precious truth which he now so eloquently proclaims o own immediate operation, amazement fills up all in the contemplation of his career. While he proceed

and now, as he comes more within the sphere of our own immediate operation, amazement fills up all in the cantemplation of his career. While he proceeds from hand to land, from city to city, and, with words of matchless eloquence, seems at times the fiery sword of freedom, and then the trumpet of resurrection to the nations—Taba maram spargens somum! I know not how others have been impressed, but I can call to mind ao incident or story, no event of peace or war—certainly none of war—more strongly calculated or better adapted to touch and exait the imagination and the hearts than his recent visit to England. He landed on the southern coast, not far from where whilem of Normandy, nearly eight centuries ago, had landed; not far from where, nine-teen centuries ago, Julius Casar had landed also. But William, on the field of Hastings, and Casar, in his adventurous expedition, made no conquest comparable in grandeur to that achieved by the unarmed and unattended Hungarian. A multitudinous people, outnumbering the armies of those cartier times, were subdued by his wisdem and eloquence. And this exile, proceeding from place to place, traveling the country at last in the very heart of the kingdom, threw down the gauntlet of the Republic, without equivocation, amidst the supporters of monarchy.

In the shadow of the lofty throne he proclaimed himself a Republican, and proclaimed the Republic as his cherished aspiration for Hungary. And yet, amidst the excitement of this unparaleled scene, with that discretion which I pray may ever attend him as a good angel—the ancient poet happily tells us that no divinity is absent when prudence is present—he forebore all suggestions of interference with the existing institutions of the land whose guest he was, recognizing that vital principle of self-government, by virtue of which every State chooses for itself the institutions and ruiers which it prefers—Such a character was grandly historic, a living Washingron, deserves our homage. Nor an I tempted to ask if there be any precedent f

The resolution before us commends itself by its simplicity and completeness. In this respect it seems to me preferable to that of the Senator from Illinois. Nor is it chooxious to objections urged against that of the Senator from Mississippi. Nor do I see that it it can give any just umbrage in our diplomatic reit it can give any just umbrage in our diplomatic relations, even to the sensitive representative of Austria. Though we have the high authority of the President in his message for styling our guest "Governor,"—a title which seems to imply the de facto Independence of Hungary, at the very time when our Government declined to acknowledge it. This resolution avoids this difficulty, and speaks of him without title of any kind—simply as a private citizen. As such, it offers him a welcome to the Capitol, and the keountry. The comity of Nations I respect to the behests of the law of Nations I profoundly bow. As, in our domestic affairs all acts are brought to the Constitution, as to a touchstone, so in our foreign affairs all acts are brought to the Constitution, as to a touchstone, so in our foreign affairs all acts are brought to the touchstone of the law of Nations,—that supreme law, the world's collected will, which overreaches the grand commonwealth of Christian States. What that forbids, I forbid to do. But no text of this voluminous code, no commentary, no gloss can be found, which forbids us to welcome any exile of freedom. Looking at this resolution in its various lights, as a carrying out of the act of the last Congress, as justly due to the exalted character of our guest, as proper in form and consistent with the law of nations, it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion in its favor. On its merits it would naturally be adopted.

And here I might stop. But an appeal has been made against the resolution, on groun is which seem to me extraneous and irrelevant. It has been at-

conclusion in its favor. On its merits it would naturally be adopted.

And here I might stop. But an appeal has been made against the resolution, on grounds which seem to me extraneous and irrelevant. It has been attempted to involve it with the critical question of intervention by our country in European affairs, and recent speeches in England and New-York have been adduced to show that such intervention is sought from our Government. It is sufficient to say, in reply to this surgestion introduced by the Senator from Georgia with a skill which all might envy, and also by the Senator from New Jersey, that no such intervention is promised or implied by the resolution; but I feel strongly on this point, and desire to go further while thus warmly joining in this tribute. Let me be understood as emouraging in no respect any idea of armed intervention in European affairs. Such a system would open pihals of perpetual resolution in European affairs. Such a system would open pihals of perpetual sounced in the warmly joining in this tribute. Let me be understood as encouraging in no respect any idea of armed intervention in European affairs. Such a system would open pihals of perpetual sounced in the warmly joining in this tribute. Let me be understood to the Minister of the French Directory, I would offer sympathy and good speed to all in every land who struggle for human rights, but sterrly as Washington on that occasion, against all selicitations against all blandshments—I would uphold with firm and steasy hind, the peaceful neutrality of the country. Could I now approach our mighty guest, I would say to him with the respectful franksess of a friend, "Be content with freedom for all mankind, but respect our traditional established policy of peace. Do, not implicate the American Government in European wars. Do not, under the too plausible sophismy of upholding non-interventions, provoke American or intervention on distant European soil. Leave us to tread where Washington points the way, And yet, with these convictions

mas were not his centiments. He was glad that the prople of New York had given K see him which continue had. The people of America would receive him as the guest of the action, whether Congress passed this or not the people of New York had done to already. The tyrants of Europe will see in this proceeding of the American people that here all those who have struck a how for national independence and freedom, will find a welcome and an asylum. He was glad the Fammany men and Whigs had something to do with it. He wished to let European despots see that in proportion to the violence and ferously with which they treated pairiest and freemen we would meet them with horeased honous and welcomes. Suppose there was anything in this resolution to entangle us with diplomatic difficulties had we not a Secretary of State, who, with one effort of his givente mited would scatter the colonels to the wind! Suppose it led to blows—had we not a Navy which could teach them that blows can be given as well as received! He was of the opinion that the wisdom of the neutrality of the days of Washington had one great foundation in our weakness at that period. Since then the young Hercules hat been nursed. He could find nothing in the history of Great Britsin which showed that she had taken one step forward in the cause of freedom. It was said she fought the battles of freedom. She never did. He compared her with Rossa in South America, who, is answer to an American Commander, said, "I let the people talk, but if they act I will shoot them." So it was with England She lets them talk, but if they acted she would shoot them.

Her Government was monarchical, and its princiings were not his sentiments. He was glad that the

Her Government was monarchical, and its principal feature was the degradation of the masses. Her law-making power was wholly in the hands of a camparatively few, and the masses were in a state of most practical slavery. They were under the dominion of masters, who were not under a corresponding obligation to provide for them. Under this system of degradation, the poor-houses and work-houses of England were constantly overflowing. Thus much he thought was necessary in order to show that the rentiment expressed by Kossuth on the glorious workings of the British monarchy were not his sentiments. One thing, however, he well knows, and he ought in justice to state that no Brittish subject confined in foreign dungeous evergened out for relief, but the whole nation moved in his aid.

out for reach out the whole hands here and aid.

He stated what in his opinion was the destiny of the nation. He desired to see her in advance of all others in all great principles. He wished to see the day when she would, by her power, command the world. And in this he was an advocate of peace. When the United States had arrived at that pinnacle of power—when she could declare war as a last resort, war would cease. She could dectate to all nations peace. This was the position which it was his

to Austria.

Mr. Clemens read from newspapers, copies of Mr. CLEMENS read from newspapers, copies of petitions by Kossuth to Austria on the commencement of Hungarian difficulties, asking the aid of Austria against the Slavonians, he also read from a Slavonian document addressed to Austria in which it was said, if the Emperor rejected their prayers, they knew how to obtain them,—or words to that effect. He contrasted the spirit and language of the cocuments. Kossuth demanded the supremacy of the Magyar element and the suppression of a race double their numbers.

Mr. Foote asked what paper the Senator read from.

Mr. CLEMENS said The Courier and Enquirer. He considered much of the sympathy which had been manifested was misplaced. Rossuth now preached republicanism. He did it, it was true under the shadow of the British throne, but he did not until defeat and misfortune forced him to abandon his claim to an iron rule by the Magyar race. He was not prepared to say Kossuth was as great a pairfor as Washington, nor would be compare him with Jackson. He denied that Kossuth was the guest of the nation in the spirit which some had claimed. intervention against intervention, and drew from i

sage of any resolution, but wished if any passed, that the amendment of Mr. Berrien should be acopted.

Mr. Shields supported the resolution. He now regretted any had been introduced; the effect of the resolution had been destroyed by this opposition. He argued at length in defense of Kossuth, and of the justice of receiving him as the guest of the nation. If the resolution was not passed, the cause of lingary would be prejudiced. He looked for revolutions throughout Europe during the next two years, and our sympathy for and welcome to Kossuth would strengthen the cause of freedom. If we did not treat him thus it would have a contrary effect.

Mr. Foote said he was sorry that Mr. Clemens had gene to the columns of The Contrar and Engurer for information—that paper was, as is well known, eitted by a very celebrated person, one who had been rejected by the Senate as Minister to Austria by the most overwhelming majority that ever rejected any poor nominee. James Watson Webb, late Minister to Austria, was that editor. A man who had, diring his way there, actively collected all the materials suitable to gratify his more than fiendish malignity—a business in which he delights to engage, as was evidenced by his recent conduct on a delicate affair, in spreading abroad the most reckies assertions for the purpose of checking the waves of popular sympathy flowing in behalf of Hungary's illustrious champion. He intended it attach to his remarks, when printed, proof that every single faisehood and unprincipled statement made by that atrocious exemy of free institutions have been already more than answered and refuted by publication in other papers in New York, of historical documents. Yet the Senator from Alabama has brought to the Senate this Gazette of James Watson Webb, which teemed with 'alsehoods so often refuted. The Senator could not have understood the subject, or he would have pursued a different course.

Mr. Foote then commenced a review of Kos-

have pursued a different course.

Mr Foots then commenced a review of Kossuth's purposes, as evidenced from his speeches and publications, when.

On motion, the Scoate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill granting to a sassonic the right of way and a portion of the Public Lands for a railroad from Hannibal to St Josephs. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Coss, of Ala, introduced a bill, explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September last, saying that it shall be so construed as to authorize the transfer of the state of secondary.

fer of the said warrants.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., presented a memorial from the Industrial Congress in New York, remonstrating

Mr. Sayre, of Ala., (Union Dem.) was excused from serving on the Committee on Claims. He then gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, requiring the Secretary of State to furnish Kossuth with copies of all the laws defining treason and misdemeanors. The resolution, he said, ecutemplated further action. If, after understanding the laws, Kossuth continued to make incendiary speeches, it shall be the solemn duty of the President to have him arrested. (Laughter!

The Speaker asked the object. (Cries of "Object.")

ject "]
Mr. Stanton, of Ky, desired to know whether the object of it was to reenact the alien and sedition

Pampero expeditions. (Cries, "Order:") The Spranger said the gentleman could give no-

Mr. Rosinson asked leave to introduce a resolu-tion extending, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United States, a cordial welcome of Locis Rossura to the Capitol of the Cou. Mrg. Ob-

Leave was given Mr. SHART (of Ms.) to report a bill to prevent the heads of Departments, and Sen-ators and Represent tives, from prosecutive claims against Government during their respective terms of service. He said that one of the officer of the House was thus prombited, and be wanted to pro-biblt those higher in station. Almost every one knews the amount of the contingent fees which & un-ators and Representatives. have received for claim's before the Government. One Senator got a fee of \$75,00.

BROCK, of Va - Do you mean to say any member of the last Congress !

Smant - I merely state what rumors and news-

papers say.

The Bill was referred to the Committee on the Ju-cherry, and the House adjourned.

MEXICO.

The Tehnantepec Canai-Interesting News.

Baltimors. Wednesday. Dec. 10, 1851
The New-Orleans mail as late as due is at hand.
The Program has Mexico papers to the Islandi, and says that Mr. Ramon Gambon has submitted to the Senate adraft of a bill empowering the Executive to open regulations with the British Government for the opening of the Islamus of Tehnantepec, the to open regolistic as with the British Government for the opening of the Isihmus of Tehnantepec, the basis of the arrangement to be, that Great Britain construct a Canal within a given period, erect such fortifications as Mexico may designate, and assist Mexico in case of an invasion of the Isihmus, or any attack made on her rights to lands situated thereon—Mexico binding herself to keep a garrison of 2,000 men on the Isihmus to aid travelers, garrison forts, &c., &c., and to make over to Great Britain all tolls and other advantages to be derived from the Canal. Foreign merchants at Vera Cruz have protested against paying higher rates on imported goods than the established schedule.

Gen Avalos was at Matamoros.

Jose Joaquin Castello has been appointed Consulat Brownsville.

at Brownsville.

The Government had proposed a law for establishing a corps ce reserve to be attached to the army, consisting of 78 companies. Infantry, 20 Cavalry and 9 Artiflery.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention Bill. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851. The Convention Bill passed to a third reading in

The Legislature. COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

An effort was made in the House, to-day, to defeat the calling of a Convention, by repealing the law of last session. It proved unavailing, however, and was lost, 72 to 38.

the House by 67 to 35.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Protection Insurance Company. The following dispatch is from Mr. E. Com-stock, the Secretary of the above Company:

stock, the Secretary of the above Company:

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1854.

The call for a meeting of Poincy-holders in the New-York Protection Insurance Company, published by the New-York papers, was signed by only 3 instead of 30 merchants of this place, and by only 25 persons in all. No resolutions against the Company were passed. The complaint was that the receipts of the Company had been so large that it was annecessary to assess the notes, and a Committee was appointed to investigate. Our losses on mutual policies have exceeded the receipts thereon, and the notes are assessed about \$20,000 for the deficiency. Policy-holders are entirely safe, as the report of said Committee and our annual report to the Controller will in a few Cays thow. will in a few days show.

Pelsoning-Appointment.

Poisoning—Appointment.

Utica, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

A family by the name of Delvine, in this city, have been poisoned by a bottle of liquid, for killing flies, being put in a kettle, by a man boarding in the house. He has fied. They will all recover.

J. M. Perine, has been appointed Coroner, by the Governor, in place of Mr. Harris, who has removed from the State.

Witham Dunn, of this city, had his leg broken in Albany, to-day, by a runaway horse.

Albany, to-day, by a runaway horse.

MISSISSIPPI.

Appointment. Hen. James Whitfield, Governor of Mississippi, has appointed Col. Tarpley to the vacancy on the Hench, caused by Judge Sharkey's resignation. The Vickeburg Thre Issue says it was offered to Jefferson Davis, who declined.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sniling of the Asia-Monetary Affairs-The

Election.
Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1851.
The steamship Asia, Captain Judkins, sailed at 12 o'clock from East Boston for Liverpool. She took out \$442,000 in specie, forty passengers for Liverpool, and five for Halifax.
The money market is steady, and in fair demand.
Stocks are lower and drooming.

Stocks are lower and drooping. Accident to the Full River Train.

FALL RIVER, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1851.
The Fall River steamboat train, from New-York, was detained three hours, by running off the track near this place. The engine and tender, with the track. No persons injured. Cause, the misplacement of the switch.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph. CINCINNATI, Dec. 10, 11 Money is more plentiful to-day and New

right has advanced to 1/21 premium, with a firm market. In some cases I premium is asked. Hogs are firm. 4,000 sold at \$4 50/25 fc. Sales of 800 bils. Mess Pork, at \$12. Freight to New-Orleans is quoted at 80c. for Pork and 60c. for Flour.

The weather here is wet.

New-Orleans, Dec. 8, 1851.

Pork has declined, and sales of new Mess are making at \$13.2513 50. Streams Exchange is at \$1.20 premium.

Corron—Sales to day not quite, 1,000 bales at 61 to the murket is depressed, and yesterday's rates re with difficulty sustained. CHARLESTON, Dec. 9, 1851.

New-Obleans, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1851.
The sales of Corron yesterday were 5,200 bales teache for Ordinary, 7;20:1c. for Middling, and 176Sc. for good Middling.

FOURTEENTH WARD ELECTION Opinion of Judge Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT.
In the motier of the application of Levi S. Charrish of or a mandamus against Joseph Britton and others, County Cantagners for the County of New-York,

By THE Court—Mitchell, Justice.—On this application it appeared that Levi S. Chaifeld and Damiel Ulimann were candidates at the election held on the 4th of Nov. last, for the office of Attorney-General. The applicant's papers also showed that in the Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, Mr. Chaifeld received 337 votes and Mr. Ulimann 67 votes, and that the Inspectors made returns of the votes to the Supervisor of the Ward, and he produced them to the County Canvassers, but that the County Canvassers are about to reject the votes of that District, and make a return to the State Officers excluding those votes.

On this statement an order was obtained to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to competite County Canvassers to include the voters of the Second District in their return, and on the applicants' motion, those Canvassers were forbidden to deliver to the County Clerk any return of the votes of the whole Fourteenth Ward for Attorney-General until the hearing of the motion.

It now appears that the County Chavassers rejected the return of the Second District, as of no least validity in their opinion, because the Inspectors and the Clerk of the Pol's were savin on "Ollendorf's Method of Teaching French" and not on the Bible, and for other irregularities; and that since the order to show cause was made, the County Clerk in general terms as of the brown the Ward, have omitted the returns as to the Woole of that ward for Attenney General. But still they have made a return to the County Clerk in general terms as of the whole number of votes in the sortine Election District in this County, and that the whole number given for Mr. Uliman was 19 503. The various questions on the order to show cause have been argued at great length, and with great ability.

The first in order is, is this a case in which the Court of the Clerk of the Bende of Addernon and Assistant Aiderney respectively, but in 5 Hill, 629, it is stated that the question whether this was the proper randely an order of sock, with the cou By THE COURT-Mitchell, Justice -On

seation whether this washes proper than tone.

In are parte Fireman's Ins. Co., 8 Hill, 243, it was refused for a parte Fireman's Ins. Co., 8 Hill, 243, it was refused to permit a transfer of stock, the Court spine that an ample remove though not specialise the Court spine that was a secretarise, a mandamus that the Court spine that was a secretarise, a mandamus to action. It is not granted whenever a specific legal many does not exist, for then it might have been allowed entenes the specific property; the party applying for its property is property in the party applying for its special property. The party applying the set of the party applying mostret say have a right to what he claims, but also a legal right to account in a specific form what he claims. It was considered in the case of Marbury S. Madson, I cheach that I lay to compel the delivery of a commis-tion a both had been mount and surged by the Presiden' of the United States, and countersegred by the Secretary

of State, and scaled with the real of the United States, and deposited in the office of the Scarctary: the Court restance he appearance complete, and that the applicant had a vest right to the office, and so we establish to the Chamberon—stall they discharged the rule for want of manner.

and a via ed right, to the office, and so wis emitted to the commission—still they discharged the rule for want of furnishesses that they discharged the rule for want of furnishesses and they discharged the rule for want of the side of the case.

In all cases quoted by counsel in which this remedy has been a lidewed to once a similar as a office, his tide to the office would be compacte on the performance of the act required to be done by manifering to the tide of the side of the s

in the country derivation of showing the particular case. Pe haps this defect might be cured in this particular case by fuller additions and by information since reserved; still the fact that the actual result of the election in other parts of the State could not, in any strongly contested care, be known in any one district in time to be used to a pro-make an application of this kind effectual, furnishes a strong argument, in connection with the law as to elections, that it was a reverintended that the Courts should interfere at these

gun int, in connection with the law as to elections, that it was never intended that the Courts should interfere wither example.

The law on that subject is found in the laws of 1842. It in a peculiar manner expoints a promptness on the just of inspectors and Canvassers, that would be entirely debated by the interference of courts in this way, and the delay consequent on such interference. If the mandamus were allowable as deny questions of law were raised in its natural courte, it must first be argued at a Special Term, then the party aggreed could appeal to the General Term and even to the Court of Appeals. If a question of fact were raised, that must be truch by a Jury, and exceptions could be taken and argued at the General Term and the Court of Appeals. At this wented be necessarily attended with a delay which would be entirely incompatible with the objects of the election law, and with the campary proceedings which as so be had under it. Every province of it emplois promptness, and some of them even at the risk of an imposite every some law some of them even at the risk of an imposite every law of the election is cloud, but "as seen as the policy of the election shall have been finally close i, the large four of the and election in their several districts shall proceed to canvass shall not be advanted or portponed until it shall have been finity completed.

board shall then proceed to canvass and

been subscribed."
It is clear that if these fuspectors commit any violation of the law as the unde of making their returns, and yet make their returns in the time required by law, as Court could correct their erecy before their returns would have passed from them.
The is no slight proof that the Legislature, in their conceines in mended that the Legislature in their conceines in mended that the Legislature in their conceines in the indicate the contribution, when the indicate there is their conceines and can assert their conceines and can be indicated that their conceines and contribution, and contribution is contributed.

secule sets, intended that the impectors and Canvasser should not without interruption, even from the judicial tubular.

A corresponding dispatch is required of the County Canvassers. They are to meet on the first Tuesday after the events. They are to meet on the first Tuesday after the events. And before one o'clock in the advanced of that they and choose a Chairman fire Chairman shall then administer the constitutional call to each member of the board—p. 125, see 2.4. "The original statements of the canvass in each district shall then be produced."—"such attendents shall then be delivered and deposited with the County Cherk. See 6.

By section 12, if any Supervisor, appointed to attend the County Cherk. See 6.

By section 15, for any supervisor, appointed to attend the County Cherk. See 6.

By section 15, or or before that day, cause the original statement to be delivered at the office of the County Clerk. See 13. If on that day a majority do not attend, or the statements of the votes for any district in the County into the produced, the canvassers are to adjourn to some convenient hour of the seri day.

And by section is, at that hour they shall again most; and as solicitous is the law for dispatch, that it requires the Canvassers then attending, "though less than a majority," and upon the a statements of certified copies thereof the procured." to "proceed to estimate, state, and certify the votes of the County.

This certificate, it seems, they are to make out only on the statements the required, although the statements from some districts should not then be produced.

No further power is given to adjourn, except for the pur-

mate the returns of districts which should not then be produced.

No in ther power is given to adjourn, except for the purposes specified in the 15th section, p. 125. That section directs that if it shall clearly appear to the canvassers that in any statements produced to these certain matters are mixted which should have been inserted, or that any mistakes, which are merely clerical, exist, they shall cause the statement to be sent by one of their number to the Town Inspectors, &c., to be corrected; and the canvasser as deputed shall immediately proceed to give notice to the luspectors, &c. whose duty it shall be forther in the assemble and make the correction. The County Canvassers are authorized to adjourn from day to day, for the purpose of receiving such corrected statement—but it is expressly encoded that " such adjournment is not to catend beyond three

ing such corrected statement—but it is expressly enacted that 's such adjournment is not to extend beyond three days."

The inference again is that delay is so unterly inconsistent with the object of this act, that it is intended even that some returns should be left out, rather than the time should be lost in waiting for them.

The clerk is also directed to transmit to the Secretary of State, exthin itemp days siter a general election, a list of the Assembly, and a list of those elected to County as members of the Assembly, and a list of those elected to County office, see 12. See also see 2.3, 23, and by section 27. (p. 127.)—The Secretary of State is to convene the State Cauvassers, on or before the 15th day of December, and they can adjourn (see, 24) from day to day, but only for a term not exceeding the days.

There is no direason for this haste. It is important to the public that the public offices be filled, and it is better that one who has only this statutory evidence of title should fill it up for a time, though not ultimately entitled to it, than that the rublic offices should be vacant.

This would be readily admitted as to the higher offices, as those of the Governor and State officers, and of members of the Legislature and Judiciary, and is equally true as to the inferior officers, and perhaps in no less degree.

The Legislature may make the proceedings of the Lagenched in the formal mode prescribed for trying a title to office; and the intention to make them or for conclusive

The Legislature may make the proceedings of the Inspectors and Canvaners conclusive until they are impeached in the formal mode prescribed for trying a title to office; and the intention to make them so far conclusive may be accertained as readily from the general scope of the law as from our express permission. Such intention appears clearly as this case.

No serious intervity is done by this. The person entitled to the office can immediately, after his term commences, proceed by information in nature of a quo verranto. The Court gives precedence to that class of case over others, and by that proceeding he can remove the intruder, and cause him to pay damages for his intrusion.

A similar opinion as to the effect of the canvaness seems to be expressed in the People e. V. viil, 29 Wond, 12 p. 14, the contrary, "the decision of the canvaners was conclusive in carry form in which the overhout could arise except that of a direct proceeding by quo varranto to try the right," and Neison J says, in the People ex. Stevens, 5 Hill see, 21, "on a proceeding by mondamus involving a dispute as to which of two persons has been clee et to an office, and indeed in every other proceeding tavolving the like inquiry lexcept on worranto, it to regalar determination of the Board of Canvaners is to be deemed conclusive upon the Board of Canvaners is to be deemed conclusive upon the Board of Canvaners is to be deemed conclusive upon the Board of Canvaners is to be deemed conclusive upon the Board of Canvaners may be stayed and office, and indeed in every other proceeding tavolving the like inquiry lexcept on worranto, but regalar determination of the Board of Canvaners is not be stayed, not only as to this District merely, but as to the votes, cannot be also at a stay the County and stay the Canvaners, undeed the event of our interference in such cases. To make our order to show cause, that for an alleged error of the County Canvaners, must be stayed, not only as to this District merely, but as to the whole Fourteenth word may be a

The Effete Convassers Galvanized-A Queer Move. An order having been served by the

counsel, Mr. Sheperd, upon the members, pursuant to the decision of Judge Mitchell, on Monday, medifying the order as to the Fourteenth Ward, so as to canvass all but the Second District, the order requiring them to proceed with said canvass, the Tam many members of the Board (being the minority) met and organized as the Board of Canvassers, and appointed Ald. Oakley, Chairman. They then sent for the County Clerk, but that officer declined to attend, unless summoned by Ald. Britton, the President of the Board of Canvassers. The meeting then appointed Ald. Miller, Clerk. Some of the Whig members soon afterward entered and took their scats, sufficient to form a quorum, and the County Clerk informally appeared and explained what had been done. A resolution was offered by Ald. Cook, with a preamble, directing the County Clerk to forward the whole vote of the Fourteenth Ward, except the Second District, to Albany, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

[Advertisement.] — Merinos, Shawls, Mantilla Velvets, Silks and other Dress Goods, at Barker's old stand, No. 201 Grand-st. A good as-Barker's Gid stand, No. 301 Grand-st. A good as softment of the above goods selling at a great saon fice to close the business. Persons wishing to pur-chase any kind of Dry Goods, will find greater bar-gains than ever before heard of.

After which,
Mr. Kossuth replied, with much feeling as follows: It is unnecessary for me to respond to this address, for it shows that you clearly and fully understand the principles and views which I seek to maintain and advance to the

Brekman, Lawton and Denny appointed the Committee, with the President added.

Address of Stonon Justo Parendes of Panama.

ILLUSTRICE MAGYAR: A native of the Islamus of Pasama, the most important spot on the globe, from its geographical position, feels pudd, howly and satisfaction, in addressing the prominent leader of the brave Hua-

honor.

Kossuth in New-Jersey.

It has been proposed in Trenton, to invite Kossuth to that place on the 26th inst, the same day on which the anniversary of the Battle of Trenton oc-

lations, even to the sensitive representative of

ty, I trust Congress will tender to Kosseth.

Mr. Stanten and misdement of the superior wisdom of others, and not have mingled in this debate, were it not that certain doctrines expressed by some of the opponents of the resolution compelled him to do so. This resolution simply carried out the bospitality provided for by a former icongress. That was the whole case. Any man who congress. That was the whole case. Any man who wouldn't vote it on that ground, wouldn't vote it on that ground, wouldn't tore for it at all. The argument begins and ends there. He regarded the henor of the Senste more than the honor of Kossuth. Congress was pledged to it.

He desired, however, to say to the Senate and to the country that certain sentiments expressed by the country that certain sentiments expressed by the country that certain sentiments expressed by the country that certain sentiments and to the specific stanted to the specific stanted and the superior of the other side of the Atlantic with respect to the British monarchy and its work.

sort, war would cease. She could dictate to all nations peace. This was the position which it was his ambition to see his country occupy.

Mr. Clemens said this was an excellent subject for a speech, and it possessed the unbisal virtue that those who knew the least about it, could make the best speeches; this resolution had been pressed on the ground that a public reception of welcome should be given Kossuth because of his republicanism. When did he become a Republicanism on till defent and misfortune compelled him to be one. The struggle in Hungary was not that of republicanism—it was a war of races; that this was evident from the petitions addressed by Kossuth to Austria. double their numbers.

Mr. Foore asked what paper the Senator read

as Washington, nor would be compure him with Jackson. He denied that Kossuth was the guest of the nation in the spirit which some had claimed. The resolution authorizing the vessel to be placed at his disposal conveyed no such meaning; if Kossuth ever read that resolution he could not think so—that resolution expressed our sympathy for him and his associates, and said that if it was the wish of Kossuth and his associates to emigrate to this country the vessel should be placed at their disposal, &c.—The resolution was not confined to Kossuth alone, but embraced all his associates. What was the meaning of emigrate? Did the resolution mean anything more than if they desired to emigrate to this country and make it their home, they should have a passage in the National vessel. Emigrant did not mean guest. We offered them all an asylum and tacitly pledged ourselves to provide for them it they desired to emigrate how sent for them, but the resolution only authorized the employment of one already there. It was now sand that Congress should net now turn its back upon him. He desired that Congress should neither turn its back or face to him—Leave him with the people, to do what they think proper. There was nothing in his history to entitle him to such hinnors at the hands of Congress. A struggle took place on our southwestern borders some years ago; republicanism was its object. It was successful—its hero was hone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. Had any honors like those been paid him; that contest had lad an empire at our feet! But no one proposed honors for its hero.—Yet now, for a foreigner who had not been engaged in a struggle for republicanism, sympathy is poured out, where was the sympathy for the 50 American citizens murdered in Cuba, or for those now on the shores of Africa—these were Americans, and for them there was no sympathy. Read Kossuth's reply to the Philadelphia delegation, and to Air. Fillmore: he would not cry if Kossuth did not come to more : he would not cry if Kossuth did not come to Washington, though he noped he would. He quoted at length from Kossuth's speeches to show his mission here was for the recognition of the principle of

the same conclusions as drawn yesterday by the Scrator from Georgia. He was opposed to the pas-sage of any resolution, but wished if any passed, that the amendment of Mr. Berrien should be

The Committee on Printing consists of Messrs-Stanton, of Ky., Gorman and Haven Mr. Hall introduced a bill granting to Missouri

the Industrial Congress in New York, remonstrating against the proposed alteration in this act.

Mr. Ross, of Pa., asked to be excused from serving on the Naval Committee. Excused.

The States were called on for petitions.

2 P. M.—Mr. Briggs, of N.Y., by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to establish a Mint in New-York. Referred to Committe on Ways and Means.

Mr. Watsh, of Md. presented a memorial from the Baltimore National Convention of Printers, against the execution of the Government Printing by contract. Referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Smith, of Ala , (Union Dem .) was excused

Mr. Smirn-No; but he did not want any more